

MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NOYES.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

New Series. Vol. I. No. 15.

Winthrop, Maine, Saturday Morning, April 10, 1842.

Whole No. 483.

Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate.

Is published every Saturday Morning, by
WILLIAM NOYES,
To whom all letters on business must be directed.
TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum.—\$2.50 if payment is
delayed beyond the year.

Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptation
of the word.—Talleyrand.



MAINE FARMER.

Christie Potatoes.

Our readers who have perused Mr. Stetson's communications respecting seed potatoes, will be taking measures to procure the best kinds, provided their own are in any way diseased. It is not a bad plan to shift seed occasionally, and in so doing the best varieties should be obtained. We once met with an excellent variety, upon the Aroostook, called the Christie, which were introduced into that section of country by a person of that name from St. John. They are good producers, keep well, are very mealy, of good flavor and fair size. This variety have become favorably known, we are told, in the Boston and other markets, and large quantities are now shipped from Eastport, and they bring the top price. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Amasa Wood of East Winthrop raised a quantity last year, and has twenty-five bushels to dispose of. The growth of last summer kept his back, so that they did not grow quite so large nor ripen quite so thoroughly as they otherwise would have done. We think those of you who wish to cultivate a good variety would do well to obtain some of him, and give them a try. If they come any where near to those the Aroostook, in good qualities, you will never regret the trouble and expense of obtaining and cultivating them.

Tomatoes a cure for Scours in Pigs.

This plant, the tomato, is generally at first disliked by many,—but it nevertheless is much cultivated and admired. Last fall, we had a pig that was taken with the scours badly. We tried various remedies for it with little effect. One day we threw over to it two or three tomatoes which it eat readily, and which we found gave it relief. By following this course a few days it was finally cured.

Soaking Beet and other Seeds.

The custom of soaking seeds previous to sowing is very common, and there is no doubt that it hastens the process of germination; or rather, that germination takes place in a less time after being committed to the earth than if they were put in dry, because a part of the process, namely, that of imbibing moisture sufficient to begin the action of germination has already been done.

Some seeds, like those of beets, which are covered by a thick scaly envelope, are particularly benefited by being soaked before planting.

Last season we put some seeds of the sugar beet in water to soak, expecting to plant them next day. It was found best however to devote the ground, on which they were to be planted, to something else, and the seeds were suffered to remain. They lay in water three weeks, a large portion of them had sprouted, the hull fermented, and flies had laid, and the eggs hatched among them. Supposing that they were spoiled, we took them and threw them by handfuls into some ditches where turnips were sown, thinking they might act as manure. To our surprise, almost every seed came up in a day or two, and although it was on the 7th of July that they were planted, yet they grew sufficiently large for the table, and afforded a good crop for that purpose.

Ploughs, Ruggles Nourse and Mason's.

We would refer our readers who are in want of good ploughs, to the advertisement of Ruggles Nourse and Mason. They have a large Warehouse in Boston, at Quincy Hall, South Market Street. Those who are fond of seeing good implements, and who are pleased with the progress of improvement, should they visit the city of Boston, cannot spend an hour more pleasantly and profitably perhaps than by visiting it. Among the many who have done much, and done that much well, for the benefit of the practical farmer by way of improving agricultural machinery, Ruggles Nourse and Mason take a high rank, and we trust their labors are duly appreciated.

Have you any Pear Trees?

If not, by no means let this spring pass without setting out one or two. The climate of Maine is congenial to the pear, and there are some excellent native or seedling varieties of this fruit among us. We suppose it to be a fact, that wherever the apple will flourish the pear will also. In Europe and in many of the States South of us, great attention has been paid to the cultivation of this species of fruit, and a great number of varieties have been fruited and named.

The cultivators have met with one formidable obstacle, however, viz: the "fire blight," which has destroyed the ends of the limbs. The leaves wither, and the bark turns black as if seared by fire. It is the general impression that it is caused by a very minute insect called "Scolytus Pyri." Some think it is owing to other causes, and that the insect does not attack the limb until it becomes diseased. We have no doubt that much of the trouble has been produced by the extra care and attention which such trees have received, whereby they have been pushed, if we may so speak, by the high manuring and cultivation of the soil around them.

It may be that this course of culture renders the twigs more soft and juicy, which invites the insect, and he deposits its egg there, when he would not if the limb were less succulent, or, in other words more dry and dense.

We are led to this conclusion by the following facts. We never heard of the disease until the increased attention to this species of tree. We remember several pear trees of olden time from which we used occasionally to gather fruit, of the best kind too, and these never received any extra attention. One of them stood in the corner of a neighbor's orchard by the side of the stone wall, and took its chance with the rest of the trees, always getting more clubbing than manuring, and but little pruning beyond what the boys gave it in the fall in their careless scrambles after the fruit. The other stood near the house of its owner; beneath it was his griststone, and on its limbs were hanging his scythes and other "appurtenances" which might be "chickened" on. And that was all the attention it received, and yet it bore profusely year after year as long as we were in that region. We have had some trees set out which have been suffered to take only what nourishment they could find in a not very fertile soil. They have grown slowly, now begin to bear, and have never been troubled with the blight, while some that a neighbor set out at the same time in a rich and sheltered garden have been killed by this disease. We merely state these things as facts within our own knowledge. We offer no theory one way or the other.

Engrafting.

Now is the time for engrafting your apple trees. Don't have a tree on your premises that doesn't bear good fruit. It will take but a short time to change its character. Take your boys out with you and show them how to engraft, and explain to them the why and the wherefore. In that way you will improve your orchard and your children, and the result will be good fruit in more senses than one.

Here's the Biggest Hog.

The following, which has been handed to us by Wm. C. Fuller Esq., was received from his friend Jameson, it will show you what a Kennebec pig will come to when fed on York County corn. Mr. Fuller sent to Mr. Jameson, a pair of pigs. The sow was obtained in Readfield, and we do not know what breed it was. The Boar was obtained of Capt. Francis Perley of Winthrop, and was a grandson of the Berkshire Boar imported by Capt. Lombard of Wales, and is now owned by Joshua Wieg Esq. of this town. Its mother was a mix of Bedford, Mackay and some other strains, we don't know what.

Cornishville, March 24, 1842.

I have killed the boar pig, which I had of you, today. He weighed when alive, 1000 lbs. When dressed the meat weighed 905 lbs. Caul and head weighed 38½ lbs. Whole weight 942½ lbs. Loss in dressing only 66½ lbs. What think of that? Can you beat it in Kennebec? He had no extra keeping till last September;—six bushels of potatoes and two bushels of meal lasted three of them two weeks, all through the spring and summer.—I fed them but twice a day,—mixed the potatoes and meal with water and some milk. Since September, I have given him corn at noon. I could have made him weigh 1200, had I thought of making him a great hog, in season. Can you get me another like him? I did not like the sow so well and sold her. She had no pigs.

J. JAMESON.

Extract from the Report of the Trustees of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, read at the annual Meeting of the Society, Feb. 1842.

It may be thought "out of place" for the Trustees of an Agricultural Society, in their annual report, to read a dissertation on manufactures; but the several departments of industry are so closely connected with one another, and all so intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of the country, that they may with propriety be dwelt upon in every report, address, or other communication which has the public good for its object. An enlightened view of the interests of the State will not lead the farmer to depress the favour which other branches of industry receive; but it will incline him to place their mother, Agriculture, one step above them, and still to do all in his power to increase that favour, not only that they may, in a greater degree, conduce to the general prosperity, but that they may afford direct and efficient aid to Agriculture. With these views we devote a portion of our report, not for the first time, to Manufactures.

Although we are permitted to be witnesses of a progression in agricultural improvement, and feel a degree of pride, in the consciousness of having, by our efforts as a Society, contributed to awaken inquiry, investigation and experiment which have led to profitable results; we despair of seeing Agriculture carried to any very high degree of perfection, or of witnessing any great increase of wealth and population in our State, until Manufactures shall be looked upon with increased favour, and receive more encouragement. Manufactures are wanted in aid of Agriculture, by creating a home market for agricultural produce. They are wanted, in aid of every other interest of the State, by supplying the various fabrics and implements, for which we are now dependent upon others, and thus to enable us to retain our money at home, to clear away our forests, enrich and beautify our farms, build up our towns and villages, and ensure the independence and happiness of our people. They are wanted as a means of increasing our population—better first be said, as a means of retaining our present population—this claims our first attention. We present the novel spectacle of a new, thinly settled country, rich in natural resources, possessing a fertile soil, a healthy climate, facilities for manufacturing which are unequalled by any other region,—in fine, having the means of profitable employment for a population increased fifty to one—yet annually exporting hundreds of our most active and enterprising young men and

women, to perform in the neighboring States, the requisite labor to produce articles for our consumption and use; besides permitting a yearly draft upon our population, to furnish settlers for the new States of the West. We need manufactures, first, to stop this tide of emigration from rolling from our shores, then to turn it back. In this connection we make one statement, in regard to our comparative advantages for manufacturing, which we suppose to be correct. There is a point in this County, within ten miles of which, there is water power more than equal to that in the whole State of Massachusetts. This fact we learn from those who have the means of knowing, and are capable of judging correctly in such matters. The territory referred to embraces the falls on the stream forming the outlet of Belgrade pond into the Kennebec river, the falls in the Kennebec at Waterville, and above, and the falls in the Sebasticook. There are other parts of the State which nearly equal this, and there is no considerable portion which has not water power sufficient, if filled up with machinery to employ the whole present population in manufacturing. We do not make these statements, thinking that all other pursuits should be abandoned, and the attention of all our citizens turned to manufacturing; but to show the folly and absurdity of the notion that Maine cannot afford profitable employment to her own laborers.

If Massachusetts is making herself rich by hiring our young men and women, and employing her own in manufacturing for herself and for us,—exporting goods to a far greater amount than all we produce; what may Maine do with her superior advantages? For besides our greater number of streams, the difference in the price of fuel—no inconsiderable item to a manufacturing establishment—is greatly in our favour. We wish Massachusetts all that success to which her wisdom and enterprise entitle her, but by the law of charity we are not bound to pursue a course that will impoverish ourselves that she may grow rich. Possessing such advantages as we do, is it not matter of surprise that there should be a question as to the comparative cheapness and economy of producing ourselves on the one hand, and of purchasing from abroad on the other, the most common articles of use? A stranger to our wretched economy would be startled at such an inquiry. He could not comprehend the economy of importing what our location and advantages qualify us in so eminent a degree to produce for ourselves. The cry which has been raised against corporations as applied to manufacturing establishments under the pretence of a dread of monopolies, has served in a measure to paralyze every effort to render the State in this respect independent. It has served to diminish production and drive out our population; and we look upon any thing which is productive of such results, to be no more nor less than a political pauper nostrum, "deluding the people with visionary hopes, while it afflicts them with real misery."

We look upon the course which this State has pursued in regard to manufactures much like that of a man, who should be in possession of the richest and most productive tract of land in the neighborhood where he is located, and seeing his neighbors becoming wealthy by cultivating poorer soil than his own, and finding that they will furnish him produce at a cheap rate, should come to the conclusion to let his own possessions lie waste, his hands idle, or seek employment abroad, and purchase the necessities of life where he can get them cheapest. This is such a spectacle as the wise man looked upon and received instruction; with this difference,—exhibiting a greater degree of slothfulness, in that the stone wall was never built.

More liberal views must be entertained, and more liberal measures must be adopted in regard to production, or the country must remain in poverty and distress. That narrow and stunted policy which shuts the doors of the treasury against every call except that of officers for their salaries, and excludes, from the halls of legislation, all measures for improving the condition of the people, is to be deprecated as destructive of the best interests of our country. If our Agriculture, our Manufactures, and our Institutions of learning are to be left to take care of themselves, as being unworthy the patronage of the government; or worse than that, if they are to be a struggle against persecution and opposition, then farewell to the independence of these States. We indulge the fond hope that this is not to be the case. There are indications of a better state of feeling, of a better course of action. Manufacturing establishments are looked upon as 'monsters of less frightful mien' than in former days. Agriculture is viewed nearer in its true light, as the basis upon which must rest the destinies of the country. Agricultural societies are gaining favor in all parts of the country, and agricultural surveys, and agricultural journals are spreading knowledge through the land. Let us take encouragement from these indications, and redouble our exertions; and we may yet see that it has not been in vain that we have laboured so long in the cause of agriculture and our country.

It should be borne in mind that by devising plans and carrying on operations for increasing the means of subsistence) and the wealth of the country our duty to ourselves and to posterity is but half discharged. The education and morals of the rising generation is an object which should engross the care of the government, and of every individual. Our institutions vest political power in the hands of the majority, and if that majority be ignorant, they will lose all knowledge of the principles of government, all desire for just and equal laws, and as sure as God punishes men for neglect of duty, our liberties will perish by misguided ignorance. By making the education of the rising generation an individual affair, as well as an affair of state, we may prevent our posterity from being plundered of their property, by demagogues through the forms of the ballot box, and then taking shelter in the arms of despotism to protect them from the fury of mobs. The intelligence of the people is public property, and the only shield of our possessions. The lesson taught by the fathers of our institutions,

that those institutions have their foundation in the virtue and intelligence of the people is no idle tale. Neglect the education of the youth and there is no safety to our liberties.

Let these subjects receive the attention of the Legislature, and of the people in their primary assemblies and in their individual capacity,—let them receive that aid which we have the means of bestowing, and we may expect soon to see our State rise and take the place among her sisters of the Union which nature has assigned to her.

NATHAN FOSTER, Chairman.
Winthrop, Feb. 1842.

Suggestions respecting Sheep husbandry, dairy, &c.
Extract from a letter.

For a few years past I have been acquainted with your paper, (having received it in exchange for the Showhogan Sentinel,) and have perused it with much pleasure, and I trust some little profit. I particularly admire the untiring zeal and ability with which you and your correspondents have advocated and still continue to uphold the interests of American labor. Although you and I might not agree in all the details of a plan having this great object for its end; still believing that your writings are admirably calculated to foster and encourage industry and economy at home, thereby rendering ourselves more independent, not only of foreign nations but of the other States of the Union, and adding to the wealth of our citizens, you have my good wishes for your success.

As has been justly remarked, the natural position and resources of Maine, evidently declare that we must be a great agricultural, commercial and manufacturing community. But in order to bring about this state of things speedily, it is necessary that our citizens should be convinced of the fact, and our young men induced to stay at home, rather than continue to thin our numbers by emigration, and reduce our active capital by a transfer of no inconsiderable portion of our circulating medium.

In my humble opinion, no farmer in the State of Maine can so profitably expend the price of a year's subscription, as for an agricultural paper printed in his own State. I say his own State—for I am convinced from personal observation, that no paper printed at a distance, however ably conducted it may be, can be so useful to us, as one published at home. The reasons for this are plain:—A good deal of our farming operations must necessarily be conducted in a different manner from those of Massachusetts or New York, owing in some small degree, to the difference of our climate; but, in much greater, to the newness of many of our farms, encumbered as they are, with stumps and stones, and the cheapness of our land. These last considerations seem to point out that sheep husbandry and the dairy, would be the most profitable objects to which our farmers can turn their attention. Although I would on no account, attempt to discourage the raising of bread stuffs and neat stock, yet I would with all due deference to older heads and better farmers, suggest, that it would be better for us, generally to raise but little stock for the Brighton market—to cultivate but a small piece of ground which shall be highly manured—and to turn the rest of our broad acres into sheep and cow pastures, and mowing grounds. By this generous manuring and thorough tillage. I am convinced from observation, that we shall obtain nearly as much produce as if the manure and labor were scattered over three times as much ground. We can thus in time go over the whole of the farm that can be ploughed, and leave evident traces of good husbandry behind us.

I have made a few experiments in feeding out boiled potatoes to stock, and am convinced that 30 bushels are better than a ton of good hay—that is, that one ton of hay and 30 bushels of potatoes are worth more than two tons of hay.

As "the ice is now broken," perhaps I may write you again, when I have more leisure.
Yours &c. JARREZ D. HILL.

See that your Seed Potatoes are good.

MR. HOLMES:—In the Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate, Vol. I. No. 8, you did me the honor to publish the communication with the above caption. I feel confident that the subject matter of that communication is of great importance to the potato growing interest of Maine, as well as to that of all New England. But so far as I can perceive, my views in that communication are but partially understood. The Bangor Courier made some commendatory remarks on the communication referred to, although, as it appears to me, he but partially understood my meaning in that communication, for he makes it appear that I express the opinion, that seed potatoes become vitiated merely by high manuring, when it was my intention to make it appear that the contamination of the seed potatoes happens as much, or more, from a proximity of different kinds of potatoes planted, as it does from high manuring. I also perceive that a correspondent of yours, who calls himself "a potato grower in Winthrop," seems to view the communication referred to in nearly the same light with Mr. Sayward of the Bangor Courier. Now my intentions, in the communication referred to, were to show that the contamination arose from two sources. But as it seems, high manuring appeared in that communication the most prominent source, and was taken for the cause of the disease in potatoes spoken of. It was not my intention to have it so understood, and I think by a more critical examination of the communication referred to, it will appear in that, as in this, that I have good reason and do think that the deterioration or contamination of seed potatoes, is brought on as much by proximity of different kinds of potatoes planted in the same field, as from high manuring, if not more so, and I here state again, it is my opinion that any kind of potatoes that produce seed, or balls on the tops of their stalks, or vines, in a very few years run down or become too diseased to be planted with profit, unless care be had not to let different kinds of potatoes, each bearing balls, grow in close proximity, and also not to manure too highly while this proximity is adhered to. I have good reason for giving it as my opinion that any desirable kind of potato, may be kept from degenerating for a long series of years

and without any diminution of good qualities, if they are grown at a suitable distance or away from contact with potatoes of another kind, and in the mean time are not too highly manured. One thing I would here observe, which is this: it will be found, I think, that any kind of potatoes, that do not bear balls, will not run down, other things being equal, so soon as those that do bear balls. Such is my experience as far as my experiment and observations go. Some noted English horticulturist, I think it is Mr. Knight, expresses an opinion to that effect, and says, as a general thing, he prefers potatoes that do not bear balls to those that do, because those bearing balls soonest degenerate. But it may be committed the error that thousands of others have committed, and while he was trying his experiments, he let many kinds of potatoes grow in close proximity. Had he kept his different kinds growing at proper distances from each other, I think he would not have so much cause to complain that those kinds bearing balls degenerate any more than those that did not. Your Winthrop correspondent wishes to know, if long reds are as injuriously affected by high manuring as other kinds of potatoes generally. I used to raise that sort among my other kinds but I have for some years discarded them as unprofitable to raise, but I have a kind similar in the general character and appearance of the tops, excepting that mine do not bear balls. Those I speak of are called with us Jackson potatoes, in some parts of the country I believe they are called White Farinas. This kind I have never seen affected either with dry rot or rust and will keep green in the fall until the frost comes, as the long reds generally will. The appearance and character of the tops are nearly alike, and both are hardy and less likely to be hurt by high manuring than any two kinds with which I am acquainted. I would by no means have it understood that I disapprove of pretty high manuring for the general crop of potatoes, for I think it both profitable and expedient to manure well, as a general thing. But what I would be understood to mean is, so far as the crop is intended to be used as seed, too much care cannot be had in keeping a valuable kind of potatoes from growing in close proximity with any other kind or kinds of potatoes whatever, and be sure not manure high. A little care bestowed in this way on your seed potatoes I have no doubt, will in a few years, repay you five or ten fold, and save from degeneracy valuable kinds which is of great importance to the community. For if I have a right idea of this subject, our present valuable kinds of potatoes are the most profitable specimens obtained by millions of experiments, the high prices among millions of blanks, and of vastly too much importance to be lost for want of a little care. Whoever has tried to raise a new kind of potatoes from the balls, or seen the attempt made on any thing of an extensive scale have doubtless been diverted, if not astonished at the grotesque shapes and colors as well as sizes of the different specimens produced, too numerous to mention or describe. But should you obtain so valuable a potato in a million kinds as the Chenango it would be a wonder.

Far be it from me to suppose that I understand the philosophy of plants generally, as well as many others of your correspondents, or even that of the potato plant as well as some: And I should have been glad to have spared what I have written on this subject could I have seen any one take it up, and call the public attention to this, as I consider it, a matter of great moment to the potato interest of Maine; which, by the by, is one of the great interests of this our State, and one on which much of our future prospects of property depend, and therefore should be well understood by every farmer.

If I am giving the public wrong notions in this matter, I hope some one who understands this subject better correctly than myself will take it up and better inform all interested than I can do, or have done. In that case I shall say he deserves well of his country, and I think no one will be more thankful to him than the writer of this.

SAMUEL STETSON.
Stetson, Penobscot Co., March 27, 1842.

Mustard Seed.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me to call the attention of my brother farmers, to the culture of White Mustard seed. I once raised about one fourth of an acre several years in succession, and found it to yield on land suitable for wheat, sown about the same time, as many bushels to the acre, or in the same proportion as wheat, when not infested with the weevil. The seed required, is ten quarts to the acre, and a worth on an average three dollars per bushel. The seed therefore costs much less than wheat. The preparation of the land in all respects, and sowing equal. The mustard seed brings in the market double the money that wheat does. I close by asking you if we do not raise more of it? I think there can be no answer given, only that father did not, and how long will you yankees be contented to hear that? A. B.

N. B. The odor of the mustard when in full bloom, is very great. I suggest, if sown near wheat if the flavor might not be so disagreeable to the weevil, as to cause him to take leave of absence.

MR. EDITOR:—I should like to hear your opinions, and the views of your correspondents on the following proposition, as the time is at hand when calves are generally slaughtered, suppose that it should be the practice that no calf should be sold and slaughtered whose age should be less than six weeks old. The idea of slaughtering calves at 3 or 4 weeks old, seems to me a losing business; if kept till six weeks old, would not their weight increase enough to indemnify the owner, when he considers that the skin will bring more, and his boots wear much longer, made of a calf skin which is killed at 6 weeks old, than one which is killed at three or four weeks old. Will not the consumer rejoice at the change? The meat of one 6 weeks old is not only more palatable, but requires much less butter and other condiments in cooking. Certainly the butcher will find it for his interest. For no good judge would so displease his better half as to buy a quarter of veal which come from a calf only 3 weeks old. Well may she say, if that creature had been kept three weeks longer, my palate would have been better pleased, and consequently my mind.

Are we aware what a mighty difference 2 weeks

makes in the skin, with boots and shoes made of a skin at 6 and one at 4 weeks old?

Ornamental Farming, Princely Estates, Aristocracy and Sarcasm.

MR. HOLMES:—Dear Sir, I have written quite a number of times for your excellent paper. Altho' I have sometimes entertained somewhat peculiar notions, I have never written aught but what I honestly believed to be the truth. Several months ago Governor Hill of N. H. gave a description of the farm and mode of management of J. P. Cushing Esq. of Watertown (Mass.) I perused the article written by Gov. Hill over and over, and the thought struck me very impressively, who can calculate what amount of benefit Mr. Cushing may confer upon his country, if he would employ all his energy (backed by an immense capital) in carrying forward useful experiments in agriculture? I burnt with impatience to give my views to the public, but I hesitated.—Mr. Cushing is one of the most respectable citizens of Massachusetts, and a man of immense wealth. I am a stripling comparatively, "a poor man and lightly esteemed." But at length I concluded to "try my pen" upon the subject, and I had the consolation of believing that should Mr. Cushing prove to be as distinguished for his patriotism as for his other good qualities, he will never despise me for the effort. In the said communication I did not censure or insult Mr. Cushing, but heartily begged his pardon for introducing his name to the public in an agricultural paper. For aught that I know Mr. C. has never been offended at the course I have taken. But Mr. Buckminster of the Mass. Ploughman, has violently abused me, for what? because I have injured, insulted or abused him? no! but because I had the audacity to take the name of a rich man upon my lips! by the way I will just observe that a number of the Mass. Ploughman bearing date of Feb. 26, came to my hand, but much of the paper had been so much obliterated that it could not be read. In that paper the said Editor is out in a most violent strain, employs, if I am not mistaken, much coarse abuse and personal invective. I challenged that Editor some time ago to a fair discussion in the columns of the Maine Farmer. Why did he not "meet" me? Perhaps he can best answer that question himself. Whether this Editor intends to drive every one but himself from the field of agricultural controversy, remains to be seen. If I mistake not, this Editor has heretofore employed some degree of severity upon your townsman E. Wood, Esq. Every one knows Elijah Wood of Winthrop, and that he has been a veteran in the cause of agricultural improvement in Maine. Will Mr. B. continue to brow beat such men? Is it not among practical farmers in the country that the Agricultural Editor must look for light to cheer him forward in his career of usefulness? And now Mr. Editor I wish you to give your ideas if you think the subject of sufficient importance, I am willing to debate this subject at length with Mr. B. in the Maine Farmer in an honorable argumentative warfare.

J. E. ROLFE.

NOTE.—We think this subject may as well drop here. We have received and read Brother Buckminster's remarks, and we are sorry that he has permitted his wit to become so severe. It is a *little* on the *Scorpion* order. "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger." There is a vast difference between B. in being the Stinger or the Stingee. Permit us to advise that a little of the milk of human kindness mingled with sarcasm, is oftentimes more productive of good than any degree of venom. We hope therefore, to use your own language, if you hear of any more "howling" from Maine, we shan't be disturbed with the echo of it from Boston.

Honest difference of opinion should never make enemies. Our friend R. may have imbibed wrong impressions, but we think the communication of B. J. set the matter in its true light.—Ed.

A preventive of the Weevil in Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—Great loss has been sustained in this section of the State for several years by the weevil. A remedy has been found—first suggested, I believe by our curious and useful friend Dr. Leach of Sangerville. The remedy is no less than this. Sow spring rye with the wheat. I sowed a square lot of six acres to wheat last spring, and then to test this preventive, I sowed the borders of the field, two rods in width, with twelve quarts of rye. The result was, the weevils were deposited in the rye in such numbers as to produce a famine in nearly every head. There were no weevils in the wheat, and I think there was not a quart of rye grown in a hundred bushels of the wheat. My neighbors were apprised of my design of sowing the rye, but they were wanting in the faith, and their grain, sown at the same time suffered very materially.

CALVIN CHAMBERLAIN.

Silk Circular.

TO SILK GROWERS IN NEW ENGLAND.
GENTLEMEN:—At a Convention of Silk Growers, held in Northampton, on the 10th Nov. last it was unanimously

Resolved, That as, during the infancy of the silk business, great practical benefits may be expected from periodical meetings of its friends, a committee be chosen, to consist of one from each of the New England States, whose duty it shall be to call a Convention, at such time and place as they may deem expedient, to be called "The New England Silk Convention."

Thereupon, I. R. Barbour, Oxford, Mass.; Dr. P. Brownell, East Hartford, Ct.; David Benedict, Esq. Pawtucket, R. I.; Dr. Artemas Robbins, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Calvin Messenger, Newport, N. H.; and Luther Severance, Augusta, Me. were appointed as this committee.

In pursuance of the purposes contemplated above, the subscribers say that they design to invite a meeting of Silk Growers, at some central place, the early part of the ensuing autumn. In the meantime, it has occurred to them that, by an early attention to the matter, a great amount of valuable information connected with the Silk Culture, may be collected as the results of feeding the present season, and embodied in the form of a *Statistical Table*, to be laid before the Convention and the public.

It is cheering to know that the results of the past

summer's operations have been generally decided by the aggregate of the silk crop in Massachusetts shows nearly a three fold advance upon any preceding year—that this is probably about the ratio of increase in the other States of New England, and throughout the country—that the public confidence, after the late revolution, is returning to the business, and that the silk culture is extending itself as rapidly as correct information respecting it is diffused; thus giving promise that it will soon become fully established.

To secure this important object, all that is wanted by the intelligent, enterprising man is, facts, facts—well attested facts. The results of feeding in 1841, could they now be all collected, and embodied as to give a *Tabular View* of the whole matter, would, it is fully believed, at once satisfy any business man, in regard to the *entire feasibility* of the silk enterprise, and that its profits, when rightly conducted, are greater than in other branches of ordinary farming. Let us, then, be prepared to give the public these facts, next autumn, in such a form as to command the confidence of business men. Do we not owe this small service to ourselves, to our country, and to the unborn millions that are in future times to be clothed, and fed, and educated from the fruits of this interesting form of agricultural industry?

For this purpose it is only necessary for each one engaged in this business, whether he does much or little, to keep such records as will enable him to answer the following questions—

- (1) How many seasons have you fed worms?
 - (2) What quantity of land have you fed from the past season?
 - (3) How old are your trees? (If they are of different ages, give the average.)
 - (4) How many lbs. of cocoons have you made, weighed as they are gathered?
 - (5) What has been the expense of making the cocoons here reported?
- These questions can all be answered in figures. For a rule of estimating expenses, see below. In addition to these questions, there are a few others which we suggest.
- (1) What kind of trees do you use?
 - (2) Have your trees been essentially injured by standing out winters?
 - (3) Do you head down your trees in the spring?
 - (4) In gathering foliage, do you cut up the bushes?
 - (5) What kind of buildings do you feed in and how well ventilated?
 - (6) Do you give your worms any artificial heat?
 - (7) Have you ever fed in an open place, like a shed, or corn barn, where the worms had a perfectly pure air? If so, state the results very particularly.
 - (8) Do you use air-laid lime upon your worms?

(9) Have you failed in any part of your operations the past season? If so, state the cause and circumstances.

These points will be all that is essential to the purposes designed, though we shall be thankful for any remarks or facts bearing on the general subject. To give expenses by some uniform rule we suggest the following simple method. Make a little book, in which, at the end of each day, to enter the number of hours employed by men, women, and children. Then consider the labor of able bodied men at 10 cents per hour; women at 6 cents; boys and girls between 15 and 17, at 5 cents; between 12 and 15, at 3 cents; and under 12, at 2 cents.

The expense of planting trees, we wish to be given by itself, as that is not an annual expense. Give us also the fair rent of the buildings used, and we have all that is wanted.

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That there be no ambiguity, and in order to unfold the principle of the question, it will be necessary to notice, that it is a property common to the rectilinear right angled triangle, that the altitudes of any two of them being equal, their bases being either equal or unequal, the same distance on the altitude of each, will cut from each the same proportion of their respective triangles.

To make this evident, let there be two triangles, the altitudes of which equal 40, and the base of one of them 40, and the base of the other 20, or 10, or any other convenient No. It is manifest that their altitudes equally bisected, cuts from each the same proportion of each, that is, 1-4 of each, consequently, at equal altitudes from the bases of right angled right lined triangles, of equal altitudes, tho' their bases are unequal, sections being cut parallel to their bases, will cut from each triangle the same proportion of it,—and from this it follows, that if we ascertain the altitude which will cut a definite proportion, 3-8, 1-4, or 1-2 from a right angled triangle, the legs of which are equal, and of any given height, this altitude will cut the same proportion from any right angled and rectilinear triangle of the same altitude.

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Now put 40—the altitude of a right angled triangle, the legs of which are equal, then 40 X 40 = 1600 = the area of two similar right angled trian-

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As the altitude of any rectilinear triangle, is to its base, so is any portion of its altitude, to its width at that height; therefore, to find the width at which the board is to be cut, say as 40: 1: 31,02: .79 X 2 = 1,58 the width, nearly, at which the board is to be cut.

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To understand the "whys and wherefores" when extracting the roots of powers, it is necessary to know how the root we wish to find, enters into the power on which we intend to operate, this I will attempt to show, in regard to the second and third powers.

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comparatively; whilst they cannot make the whole carriage fifty per cent, less than we can make it here, or the of no forty per cent, less; and so it will be with the whole catalogue of articles which is wanted for the surplus produce. One place or manufactory in Europe can produce the same article at a less price, than another place, and yet can't pay no more for our provisions.

The proposed indiscriminating duty of twenty per cent upon all articles imported, works ill in another way. For instance, the article of oil cloth, under a discriminating duty, has lessened in price nearly one half; which will again rise under the uniform duty, because it adds twenty per cent to the raw material, which is now imported free, and takes off thirty per cent from the labor of manufacturing of the article; either of which will prevent its manufacture here, and give the market to the foreigner.

It will not be disputed that the foreign agent here will charge as much for their productions as the consumers will pay; that is, the price will be as high as he can keep them and retain the market. Of course, then the price of the musket, the piano and the carriage, will be as near the price for which we can make them, as he can keep it and prevent our manufacturing them. Now, the doctrine of "free trade" is, to place no duties upon these articles, and raise a revenue for the expenses of the government by a direct tax upon the people. Under such circumstances, who pays the tax? If England does our manufacturing, of course our mechanics do not pay for it—we have none; the farmer being the only producer, it falls upon him. But to avoid this, it is proposed to place an indiscriminating duty of say twenty per cent, upon all articles imported for purposes of revenue. Well, then, who still pays the tax? The farmer—for our mechanics must be farmers yet; they cannot compete with the foreigner. The farmer, consequently, is in no degree relieved; but, on the contrary, will be more taxed than under a protective, discriminating system, because then the mechanic would share it with him. In case of a direct tax, as per the free trade doctrine, every one must see that real estate is always surely taxed, while personal property always will be exempted in a thousand ways.

By discriminating in the duties the tariff may be so imposed as to make a fair competition between the mechanic of this country and the foreigner, and insure to the farmer and other buyers the fabrics of our shops, at the lowest prices; at the same time allowing the manufacturer to live by his business, while not excluding the foreign article.

Complete reciprocity in trade is all that one people should ask of another; and when England, Germany and France will allow us to sell in their markets our surplus of tradeable articles, we ought to do the same towards them for their superabundance. But it surely cannot be to our advantage to allow those countries so to manage as to restrict our trade whenever they can supply their own markets, and throw open our markets to their agents to drain us of our specie, by forcing us to buy their fabrics, which we must have, because they offer them at prices lower than we can make them ourselves.

The inevitable result of the free trade system, as admitted on all hands, by its advocates and opponents, will be to lessen the price of labor—that is, the producing labor. But will it reduce the salaries of office holders—civil, military, and naval? Will it reduce the fees of professional men? or the profits of the commercial man? No body will say it effect them. Why, the laboring farmer, and mechanic, by a reduction of their profits, and the moneyed man by the increase of his profits. How? Because the same amount of his money will buy more of their labor. It is clear, then, that the price of labor in either departments must be much influenced and governed by the prosperity of the other. Farmers will soon go to the shops if they can make more, and mechanics to the fields whenever they can be better paid there. The interest of these two classes is, therefore, to keep the price of labor and the products of labor as high as possible, as it is the mutual interest of all those who are not engaged in productive labor to keep it as low as possible. The money lender's seven per cent will buy more days, work when labor is fifty cents a day, than when it is a dollar, by just one-half; consequently, his money will build him more houses, and bring him more corn, than at the former rates. It is in fact raising the value of his money one hundred per cent. Such is the sure result of lessening the price of labor.

Now, which is the best condition of things for the farmer; to have a steady home market, with the advantage of the foreign one when it is open to him, or to depend upon the fluctuations of the foreign one alone? Or what is the other result—a decrease in the value of his labor and productions? Let him answer.

As there are many other articles of comfort or luxury, which are not dependent upon the price of labor either here or in the manufacturing countries of Europe, for their supply or cost, it follows that the farmer can best lay out the remainder of his surplus of wheat, &c., (which is not wanted for the musket, the piano, the carriage, and such like articles as his sons and daughters will yearly want as they come of age) at the highest prices he can keep that surplus. Is not a discriminating tariff, which shall equally protect our manufacturer and farmer, the true policy of the country? one that shall equalize the profits of all the professions and conditions of society the most, and which shall produce the most permanency and regularity in our markets? It seems to me there can be but one answer,—it is, T. New York State Mechanic.

List of Letters Patents

Granted during the year 1841, with the names of patentees and place of residence.

(Continued.)

CLASS 7.—NAVIGATION AND MARINE IMPLEMENTS.

In Sales of cotton, floating them in the form of rafts, George R. Griffith Mobile, Ala.

In Barge and army boats, portable safety, Solomon C. Batchelor Cincinnati, O.

In Boats, life and other, Joseph Francis New York, N. Y.

In Boats, sub-marine gun, Daniel Fitzgerald New York

In Constructing berth of vessels, Harmon King New York

In Constructing boats, vessels, &c., Joseph Francis New York

In Constructing steamboats, and propelling spirally, Thomas J. Wells New York

In Constructing steam vessels, and propelling, William W. Hunter United States Navy and Benjamin Harris Norfolk, Va.

In Constructing steam vessels to prevent sinking, Richard M. Donald Harrisburg, Pa.

In Floating batteries, Prosper Martin Philadelphia, Pa.

In Harpoon, William Carley New Bedford, Mass.

In Ice-preserver or buoyant dress, Napoleon Edouard Guerin New York

In Propeller, Edwin F. R. Hopkins New York

In Propeller, Meredith Mallory New York

In Propeller, Daniel Fitzgerald New York

In Propeller, Francis Pettit Smith London, England

In Propeller, paddle, Samuel Sweet, Jr. Chelsea, Mass.

In Propeller, paddle, vibrating, Peter Lear Boston, Mass.

In Propeller, paddle and water-wheel, William F. Julian Harville, La.

In Propeller, paddle-wheel, &c., William W. Van Loan Catskill, N. Y.

In Propeller, paddle-wheel, P. G. Gardner New York, N. Y.

In Steering boats, brace for, Howard Nichols New Bedford, Mass.

In Steering steamboats, apparatus for, Russell Evans Madison, Conn.

CLASS 8.—MATHEMATICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

In Alarm, Fire, Josiah Brown Brentwood, N. H.

In Alarm, Fire, Theodore West, N. H.

In Barometer, John F. R. Hopkins New York

In Clocks, Aaron D. Crane Newark, N. J.

In Coin, apparatus for counting, Philip B. Tyler, executor of Rufus Tyler, deceased New York, La.

In Extension tables, slides of, Charles F. Hobe New York

In Lightning conductors, &c., William A. Orcutt Boston, Mass.

In Lightning conductors, &c., Justin E. Strong Boston, Mass.

In Signals, railroad alarm, Samuel Nicolson Suffolk, Mass.

In Spectacles, construction of, Christopher H. Smith Niagara, N. Y.

In Spectacles, forming the joint, &c., Thomas E. tonhead Baltimore, Md.

CLASS 9.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.

In Blinds, Venetian, John Hampson New Orleans, La.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Resolves and Memorials of the town of Winthrop, in favor of a tariff.

At the annual town meeting in Winthrop, holden at the town house on the 4th of April, 1842, voted, that the following gentlemen be a Committee to prepare resolutions and a memorial, to be sent to Congress, expressive of the sense of the town in regard to a tariff—viz:—E. Holmes, Elijah Wood, J. A. Metcalf, Saml Clark, Horace Parlin, Ezekiel Bailey, Oliver Foster, Morrill Stanley, E. W. Kelley, David Stanley, J. Little, Ephraim Wood, Daniel Carr.

Resolved, That as nations are composed of individuals, any policy calculated to impoverish the nation, operates injuriously upon the people.

Resolved, That any nation, whose imports exceed its exports, must of necessity as a nation be growing poor,—and that such is the fact with the United States, the history of the few past years most abundantly and conclusively proves.

Resolved, That the present Tariff system is the means of flooding the country with manufactures from abroad, to the entire destruction of our mechanics and manufacturers at home, and that the corn laws of England shut out the produce of our Farmers, and that if this system is continued, the inevitable consequence must be the ruin of all the productive classes—our mechanics be undersold—their business destroyed and our farmers have neither foreign or domestic market for their wool or any other produce.

Resolved, That excessive importation can best be checked—the independence of the nation best secured, and the prosperity of the country best promoted by a judicious Tariff, so adjusted as to afford a sufficient revenue for the support of an economical administration, and at the same time protect the labor of our own people against the pauper systems of the old world.

MEMORIAL.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled. The undersigned, in behalf of the citizens of the town of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, respectfully represent, that we are an Agricultural and Manufacturing people, dependent upon our industry for the accumulation of those articles of produce and manufactures which renders life pleasant and comfortable.

That we, in common with a vast many others of the citizens of our beloved country, feel the effects of the general stagnation of business throughout the land, and are desirous that something should be done for our relief by Congress, during the present session.

The effects of the reduction of the tariff, agreeably to the compromise act, are beginning to be seriously felt by us in almost every department of industry, and we experience, with others, the ruinous depression which hangs like a millstone upon our necks, and is gradually sinking our capital, by destroying our markets and crippling the hands of industry on every side.

We can see no other means of restoring prosperity, than by returning to such a system of tariff duties as has heretofore raised us to so high a state of independence and prosperity.

We are aware that there are many who are honestly opposed to a tariff, who, taking the world as they would have it, rather than as it is, go back to the first elements of trade, and reason from theoretical principles in favor of free trade, rather than from existing circumstances, which we cannot remove, and from facts of a practical nature which cannot be controverted. One great argument with such is this—If you refuse the articles of commerce where labor is cheap and the cost of production is low, you must necessarily use those made at home where labor is high. Now the cost of making one article increases the cost of every other, and all this additional cost must come out of the consumer.

And here they rest their argument and appeal to the sympathies of the people for the consumer—the poor consumer. Now in the name of common sense we would ask—who is the consumer? Is there a class of people whose sole business it is to consume, and for whom the productive classes must toil and support at the lowest possible rate? If so, where are they? In our section of country, all are producers—all are consumers. And if by a concurrence of circumstances, either natural or artificial, the products of one class rise in price, the products of another, who consume them, must rise in proportion; for such is the network connection of the different trades and callings of society—that the consumers of one class of products, are the producers for another class, and thus the promotion of one will necessarily promote the other, and the depression of one ultimately depresses the others.

It is therefore the duty of every one to look over the whole ground and urge the adoption of such measures, as shall insure "the greatest good to the greatest number." We are not the advocates of a tariff so high that it shall act as a total prohibition to all imports—thereby stimulating our people to overaction—nor so indiscriminate in its action that it shall defeat itself in many respects, and keep out articles of necessity.

Nor, on the other hand, do we wish for a range of duties so low, that it shall prostrate our manufacturing establishments and put our industrious and ingenious artisans below the half fed and poorly paid serfs and operatives of Europe. We want a "judicious tariff" by which we mean such a one as, while it brings in a revenue sufficient to meet the just wants of our government, will, by its reciprocal action, put our productive classes on a level with the rest of the world and enable them to compete successfully with the capitalists and artists of any nation on earth.

With the theory of free trade we have now nothing to do. We are so placed in regard to other nations, especially England that immediate action is called for in self defence.

That nation, intent upon her own aggrandizement, will neither listen to the cries of the weak nor the arguments of the strong, if hearing to them will in the least impede her progress to universal power.

Having been twice baffled in her attempts to bring us under her control by a resort to arms, she has at length commenced a warfare so insidious in its designs and so wily in its operations, that it becomes us to arouse our energies and apply every means in our power to ward off its destructive effects. By her system of tariff regulations, she, in effect, shuts out every thing that she can raise or manufacture herself, thereby exacting from us specie in payment for those articles of comfort or necessity which we may procure from her, over and above the value of our cotton—tobacco and some few other articles which she graciously allows us to carry to her shores, while at the same time she is

earnestly disseminating doctrines to others directly contrary to her own practices.

Thus she is fast reducing us to a humiliating dependence upon her will, and, unless Congress shall interpose and by their acts say to her, "thus far shall thou come and no farther," we shall inevitably become dependant upon her raiment if not for our food. Under these considerations, we the citizens of the town of Winthrop in town meeting assembled, do, through the medium of our committee, earnestly solicit your immediate attention to the depressed state of the finances—the business and the energies of our beloved country, and respectfully urge that no more delay be allowed in taking efficient measures for our relief.

CORRECTION.—It was mentioned in our last that Mr. Murray would lecture at the Universalist House in this place on the 23d. This is a mistake. He will lecture there on Friday the 22d, at 2 P. M.

GOOD SERMON.—We run the risk of being "cathecized" again, by saying, that we wish we could see the sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Thurston, last Sunday afternoon, in print. We think it would do good.

PEDAGOGUE WAR.—We have received sundry communications by way of rejoinder and sur-rejoinder, rebutter and surrebutter to a communication published in our paper not long since, headed, "How to dismiss a Schoolmaster." When we admitted that article, we thought it was merely a work of fiction—similar to the piece published previously, entitled "How to dismiss a Minister," little dreaming that we were suffering any one to open the coals of a smothered school district quarrel. Had we been aware of that, it would not have been published. It seems that we were mistaken, and our table begins to be covered with documents of verbiage—brimful of fight. Gentlemen, you must confine your belligerence to "Stokesville."

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, April 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Mangum reported a bill from the Naval Committee, which he asked might be considered at this time. It provides for the appointment of a special commission to be selected from the prominent officers of the Navy for the purpose of revising existing laws in regard to the Navy, and proposing a new set of laws. The Commission to hold their sessions in Washington, and to be allowed their travelling expenses, but nothing more than the ordinary pay of an officer of the Navy. The House then agreed to devote the day to private business, and to consider only such bills as should not give rise to debate.

The Senate before one o'clock were in Executive session, and remained there until past three.

In the House, several bills were received from the Senate, and referred to their appropriate Committees. The House then agreed to devote the day to private business, and to consider only such bills as should not give rise to debate.

The Standing Committees were then called upon for Reports, and a great number were presented—very many of them unfavorable, and many of them accompanied by Bills. None of the Reports presented were of a public character.

Between one and two o'clock, the House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the consideration of such private bills as might be reported to the House by the members of the House. Mr. Arnold of Tenn. was called to the Chair, and the Bills were taken up in order as they were presented upon the Calendar. A large number were read and laid aside, favorably considered and nothing more than the ordinary pay of an officer of the Navy. The House then agreed to devote the day to private business, and to consider only such bills as should not give rise to debate.

The Reports accompanying the Bills were read in several cases, and many being objected to, go over until a future day.

SATURDAY, April 2.—The Senate did not sit. In the House, nothing of general interest, though much real business was performed in relation to private bills.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Tillingham proposed to go into Committee of the whole to discuss a bill whose immediate passage was a matter of great expediency. The bill appropriated a sum of money not exceeding \$1000 to repair the custom house in Providence.

Mr. Everett proposed, as an amendment, that the Committee should report the bills laid aside for report on the previous day, which amendment was rejected.

The House remained in committee a few minutes, when the bill reported by Mr. Tillingham, and the private bills laid aside for report on Friday, were reported by Mr. Arnold the Chairman—and the House proceeded to consider them severally, with very little delay, and in one or two instances, they were disposed of with rather unprecedented rapidity.

MONDAY, April 4.—In the Senate, communications were received from the Executive, transmitting, in obedience to resolution, a statement of the number guns manufactured at the public armories, and of the remials from office since 1841. After the presentation of a few petitions, the Loan bill was reported from the finance committee without amendment. At an early hour the Senate went into executive session for the purpose of reconsidering the vote by which the nomination of Powell, as Consul to Rio Janeiro, had been confirmed. It is understood that the President has sent a message, in which he says that he has discharged Powell.

In the House, Mr. Cushing made an ineffectual motion to take up the bill reported from the select committee on the subject of the Exchequer plan. The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The question pending was on the motion to strike out the clause appropriating \$500 for the Secretary of the President, who had signed the land patents. After some debate, the motion was rejected.

We take the following from the Boston Evening Telegraph.

Sir:—I have examined the official returns of imports and exports for the past nineteen years, and find that the amount of merchandise imported into the United States more than we have exported, is two hundred fourteen millions, six hundred twenty two thousand, one hundred and twenty six dollars. This is the cause of our present embarrassments. The best mode now to adopt is, to stop importing any more goods for two years, which will enable us to pay off the whole debt, and then commence anew.

Partnership.—Judge Betts of New York has recently decided that a partner may take the benefit of the Bankrupt law without a dissolution of Co-partnership; that is, the firm may be perfectly solvent and the partner taking the act may be insolvent. The law has nothing to do with those with whom he is connected.

Terrible Accident.—The Washington papers of Thursday state that notice had been received by the Navy department, that the U. S. steam frigate Missouri, on ascending the Potomac, on Monday, ran aground some sixty or eighty miles below Washington, opposite the harbor of Fort Tobacco. Every effort was immediately made to get her off, by backing her engines and taking the guns and other heavy articles ast. Lieut. John F. Borden was sent out in charge of a fleet of crew with an anchor, for the purpose of heaving the vessel off. When he came near the anchor got everboard, carrying with it the chain cable, which in running out, either killed or carried overboard every one of the sixteen men on board, including the Lieutenant, and all perished. The Madisonian says, that so far as the facts have come to the Department, every precaution seems to have been taken, and there is no reason to attach blame to any one. The Mississippi had been despatched to render aid.

Late from England.—The packet ship Montreal, Capt. Tinker arrived at New York, from England, bringing Portsmouth dates to the 7th ult., and London to the 5th. There is no news of importance. On Friday, the 24th inst., the vessel Pacific, which was introduced into the House of Commons, and read for the first time. On moving its second reading he stated that he proposed its coming into operation upon the determination of the first six weeks averages after its passage.

March 4, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon asked for information respecting the conspiracy said to be maturing in Spain, for the overthrow and assassination of the Regent Espartero. Lord Aberdeen replied that such a plot was in progress. The French Government is strongly suspected, and as it would appear, with good reason, of favoring this scheme, although it denies all participation in it.

Mexico and the United States.—The Philadelphia papers state, on the authority of private letters from Washington, that the President has ordered a squadron to Mexico, to demand the liberty of the American citizens, prisoners, at twenty-four hours notice, or in case of refusal, our Minister is to demand his personal freedom, and to repair to the squadron, there to await further orders. The United States Gazette also states that an officer of the army has been sent from Washington, with orders for the 6th regiment infantry, and five companies of Dragoons, to repair forthwith to the Sabine river, to prevent any interference on the part of the American citizens with the affairs of Texas.

Portland Election.—Hon. John Anderson was elected Mayor of Portland on Thursday last, by a majority of about seventy-five votes. He was the regular democratic candidate. This party also elected four of the seven Aldermen and ten of the twenty-one Common Councilmen.

"There is a rumor upon the Kennebec that Gov. Fairfield will probably have to convene the Legislature of the State during the summer to act upon propositions to amend the Boundary, and the revision of Lord Ashburton, who is hourly expected to arrive in this country."

The foregoing is from the Bangor Whig—Whether the rumor spoken of be otherwise well grounded or not we do not understand the precise extent of the necessity (expressed by the phrase "have to") which Gov. Fairfield may be under of convening the Legislature in Extra Session.

It is quite probable that Lord Ashburton may have "propositions" to make respecting the Boundary Question, and equally probable that he may be unwilling to intimate conventional arrangements without previous stipulations on the part of Maine and Massachusetts, concerning their several interests in the matter. Massachusetts has already anticipated some such contingency as this, and authorized the Governor to act in the premises.

The question of summoning our Legislature to a special session, will be addressed, if at all, entirely to the discretion of Governor Fairfield. He will be under no other obligation in the case, than in reference to any other contingency, which require the extraordinary interposition of the Legislative department.

This discretion of the Governor, if it shall in fact be appealed to, we presume will exercise as the peculiarities of the case may require. The Governor has advisers—both those legally assigned to him, and others whose counsel may be serviceable to himself and to the State.—Portland Advertiser.

Upon the return of the Hon. J. R. Giddings, a meeting of his constituents without distinction of party was held at Warren, Trumbull Court Ohio. Mr. Giddings made a long speech in explanation of his doings. Resolutions were passed approving his course, declaring the right of free speech and opinion, and asking Mr. Giddings to allow his name to be presented for re-election.

Great Fire at Babylon, N. Y.—We learn from the Jamaica Farmer that the pine woods at Babylon, on Long Island, took fire from the passing locomotive of the Long Island Rail Road Company, on Thursday last week, and spread, to the destruction of timber and three barns. Total loss estimated at \$10,000.

FIRE.—A fire broke out this morning, about two o'clock, at Stevens' Plains (Westbrook), in a blacksmith shop of Z. B. Stevens, and soon communicated to the Tin Ware Shop of his son Mr. Saml B. Stevens. Both these shops were consumed. Mr. S. B. Stevens lost his books, ware, tin plate, &c., amounting in all to about \$1500. Insurance \$300.

The fire extended to the shop of Mr. Rufus Dunham, (black and manufacturer) which was also destroyed with the contents, to the amount of \$1200. Insurance \$700. The citizens turned out with great spirit, and disputed the ground with the fiery adversary so successfully, that buildings nearly contiguous to those destroyed were saved—involving a large amount of property.

Latest from Texas. Galveston papers to the 20th ult have been received. The principal news of importance is, the blockade of Mexico, by Texas. President Houston has issued his Proclamation to this effect.

The papers we can find no account of any engagements, or in fact, of the movements of the beligerents.

The Rev. Thomas O. Summers, formerly of Baltimore, has been appointed Chaplain to the Texas army.

The latest accounts say there is not any considerable force of Mexicans within the limits of Texas. Nevertheless, so certain is the Government that the Mexicans are preparing for invasion with all their force, that the Texas commander, General Ewing, forces the Rio Grande, and "carries the war into Africa." Matamoros will probably be the first point of attack—and capture.

Horrid Tragedy in Mobile.—Hubbard killed by his wife. A letter in the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated Mobile, March 27, says—A horrid tragedy in real life was enacted on Friday night last, at the theatre, behind the scenes. Miss Hamblin killed her husband, Mr. Ewing. They had quarrelled and parted sometime since, but recently a reconciliation was effected. They both had parts in the play going forward, but between the first and second acts of the piece, Ewing went

to the dressing room, followed by his wife, where an altercation took place, in which it is said he struck her a severe blow, on which she drew a given in the chest was the cause of his death. He lived about 15 minutes, during which time she manifested much solicitude for the result, and seemed to feel deeply the enormity of the crime, should it result in death.

When it was found he was about to die the doors were closed to prevent her escape, but she threw a pane over her (being dressed for her part as a page), and jumped from a back window of the theatre, about ten feet from the ground and escaped. It is probable she is secreted somewhere in the city, and when the excitement blows over, will deliver herself up. The fact of her husband having struck her will save her from any severe punishment, as the warm sympathies of our people are always in the way of a strict administration of stern justice."

Washington, April 4.—The Commissioners appointed by the United States to make a survey of the Maine boundary line, have made their report. They are still here and have been directed to remain until they shall have an opportunity to make all necessary explanations to Lord Ashburton, the British special minister. It then appears between a special minister is supposed to be instructed and empowered to treat on the boundary question as well as the other pending questions.—Cor. Jour. Com.

Bankrupt Law.—In the District Court of the United States, at Baltimore, it has been decided by Judge Heath that filing of a petition for the benefit of the Bankrupt law does not exempt a debtor from arrest, nor release his person from confinement, if he be in custody.

SANTA ANNA. In relation to this man, his visit to Washington, and his invasion of Texas, the Washington Globe contains the following:

"It is singular that Santa Anna should again invade Texas. His views of his duty to Mexico have undergone a great change since he was in Washington, or the opinions he expressed here were in accordance with a dissimulation. We were present at the private interview with General Jackson, (Mr. Forsyth acting as the interpreter between them) when Santa Anna declared, that there must be an everlasting separation between Mexico and Texas. He spoke of the character of the two people, and their respective positions, as rendering this inevitable, and their recent rupture, as one that could never be healed. We remember the figure with which he illustrated this part of his eloquent conversation. He said that Texas was to Mexico a broken limb, so bitterly incapable of a sound re-union, that amputation was necessary to preserve Mexico herself.

With the greatest apparent frankness, however, he told Gen. Jackson, that under the circumstances in which he returned to Mexico, he could not act efficiently to accomplish what was so desirable; that to advocate in the prejudiced state of feeling in Mexico, the independence of Texas, would be looked upon in him as treason, murder, and the gift of his life; and that object, would only serve to cover him with dishonor and deprive him of all power to accomplish what, at the proper time, in another state of public feeling, he would contribute to effect. From his letters now, it would seem that all this was hypocrisy—and that he nourished nothing but feelings of revenge for his humiliation without one grateful recollection of the magnanimity which restored him to life, liberty and power.

For the Spirit of the Times.

THE BACHELOR'S LAMENT CHANGED TO REJOICING.

I'm growing gray, I'm growing gray,
I can't tell how or why;
The pretty girls look shy at me
As I pass them by.
My hair is black, my hair is black,
And I know both how and why,
(You may find it so, Gray Beard, if you try)
I used the East India dye.

Q. In his joy has omitted to mention where the new dye, that has wrought the favorable change in the appearance, is to be obtained. We will supply the deficiency, and direct all Gray beards, Flax-heads, and Fox-heads, to the S. E. corner of Third and Race streets, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, to the N. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

The following popular effusion was received through the post office at Philadelphia, by the agent for Oldridge's Balm of Gilead, and we recommend it to the attention of all our readers who value a luxurious crop of hair:

CATASTROPHE.

The night was dark, the wind was high,
And howled most piteously,
High in the sky my wig did fly,
A grievous loss to me.
The hair from off my head was gone,
And the wind now was calm;
Of all men I was most forlorn,
Until I used your BALM!

A precious Balm it was to me,
It did my hair restore,
And in the glass I sometimes see,
My once divested pate.

Now on my head are glossy curls,
As bright as the sun's fire;
In street and field my hair exults,
And does not leave my curls.

Bald headed Man, I oft exclaim,
When such I chance to meet,
A Balm is sold, a precious Balm,
At Ninth and Chestnut Street.

The gentleman has cause to rejoice that he has no longer any occasion to wear a wig. There are two agencies in Philadelphia, and only two, for the advertisement of N. W. corner of Ninth and Chestnut, and 8 E. corner of Third and Race streets, and in New York at 71 Maiden Lane only, and warranted to reproduce the hair.

Q. Facts worth knowing.—A positive stay for the hair falling out—or to restore it in bald places.

A certain cure for all Rheumatism and swollen limbs—A certain and positive cure for the Piles in all cases. A warranted cure for all Bruises, Scalds and other sores, and sore eyes.

A positive cure for the Salt Rheum. A beautiful Dye for the Hair—will not color the skin. A certain cure for Corns.

Each of these are to be had at 71 Maiden Lane, and such proofs of these facts as will convince all who will call or send for them, gratis.

The public may rest assured there is no fancy in the assertions.

We learn all the above articles can be had of SAM'L ADAMS, Hallouell.

Arrived.

In Prospect, Mr. Thos. Boardman, of Frankfort, to Miss Mary Ann Morrell, of Swanville. In Bluff, Mr. Reuben N. Ellis to Miss Eliza Stover.

In Windham, 3d inst., by Elias Baker, Esq., Col. Asa Legrow to Miss Mary Ann Morrell. In Charlotte, Mass., to Miss Mary, daughter of John Sawyer, of Jay, Me. In Topham, Mr. Gould Jewell of Brunswick, to Miss Elizabeth F. Alexander, of T.

Arrived.

In this town, Mr. Stephen Foster, aged 76. Mr. Foster was the first white child ever born in Winthrop. He was a man of strong natural powers of mind, but somewhat eccentric in his habits.

In the town of Scarborough, a child of widow Cent W. Hays, aged about 3 years.

In this town, of scarlet fever, Elizabeth, an interesting child of Moses Hanson, aged about 4 years.

A flower Transplanted from earth to bloom in Heaven.

In this town, on the 4th inst. George Lyman, son of Jeduthan and Lucy Dagun, aged 20 months. Papers in Mass please copy.

In Belfast, Franklin, youngest son of widow Avery, 9 years.

In Swanville, Matilda, child of S. H. Nielsen. In Lebanon Ct., Mr. Wm. A. Moran, aged 87, a revolutionary soldier, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In Ludlow, (Vt.) March 14, much lamented, Mr. Samuel S. Johnson, (a graduate of Waterville College) aged 32 years. He fell a victim to consumption.

In Alna, Hon. John Dole, aged 69. In Bath, Capt. James Lowell, aged 49. In Woolwich, Mr. Washington Simson, after an illness of 4 days, aged 18.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 4, 1842. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot].

At market 300 Beef Cattle, 25 pairs of Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 350 Sheep, and 1600 Swine.

PRICES.—Ref Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz, a few choice cattle at \$6. First quality \$5 50 a 5 75; second quality \$4 75 a \$5 25 third quality \$4 a 4 50.

Working Oxen.—We noticed the following sales—\$70, \$82 50, \$88, \$90 and 110.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$21, \$23, \$25, and \$29.

Sheep.—Sales at \$2 75, \$3 50, \$4 00, and \$5 50. Swine.—Lots to peddle 4c for Sows, and 5c for Barrows.—Large Hogs 3 1/2 a 3c for Sows, and 4c for Barrows.—At retail from 4 1/2 to 6c.

Temperance Notice.

A Meeting of the Washington Temperance Society will be held at Washington (formerly Union) Hall, on Sunday next, at half past 4 o'clock P. M. Martha Washingtonians, and all persons friendly to Washingtonian Temperance, are cordially invited to attend.

MOSES B. SEARS, Sec'y. Winthrop, April 12, 1842.

C. M. Ladd

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that in consequence of ill health, he has been induced to bring his Stock in trade from Hallowell to Winthrop, where he now resides. He has on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES which he offers for sale at Hallowell low prices, and which very grateful if his friends will procure him even a moderate share of public patronage.

The subscriber has also FLOUR, GRASS SEED, and PINE LUMBER for sale. C. M. L. Winthrop, April 11, 1842. 3w15

The Plow

To which has been awarded the GREATEST number of Premiums!

Boston Agricultural Ware House, and SEED STORE.

Quincy Hall, South Market Street, Boston, by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

Connected with their long established and well known Plow and Agricultural Tool Manufactory, at Worcester, Mass.

Their long and devoted attention to the improvement and manufacture of Plows, with their practical and experimental knowledge of Plows and Plowing, together with the adoption of their peculiar machinery [not yet used by others] for dispatch in making, and precision of the wood parts of the plow, enables them to offer to the FARMERS and DEALERS those of a superior and of the most approved construction, and a greater variety than can be obtained elsewhere, among which are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil, and modes, notions, and principles of plowing and culture throughout the United States. They were the first who lengthened and otherwise so improved the form of the Cast Iron Plow, that it takes up the furrow—sides with the greatest ease, bearing it equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mould board—turning it over flat, with the least possible bending and twisting, and preserves it smooth and unbroken, creating very slight friction, and of course requiring the least power of draft. Their castings are composed of an admixture, (known only by the manufacturers) of several kinds of superior iron—it is this which gives them so much celebrity for superior strength and durability.

Within the last year [1841] they constructed and added to their assortment four sizes of a Plough peculiarly adapted for turning over Green Sward. (and have termed them the "Green Sward Plow") which were proved at several of the Plowing Matches in Sept. and Oct. in Massachusetts, and other States where they received the universal approbation of agriculturists, and the committees, and where were awarded the first, and in all thirty-one Premiums for the best work performed by Ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

The American Institute, at their Fair, held at New York, for the whole Union, and the Massachusetts Charitable Association, at their Fair, held at Boston, awarded to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Medals for the best and most perfect Plows; and at many Plowing Matches, Fairs, and Exhibitions in Massachusetts and other States, diplomas and the highest premiums have been awarded for their Ploughs, by Committees, and the universal approbation of their performances, by the acknowledged practical Farmers.

At the Plowing Matches of the Agricultural Society of Worcester, in 1837, '38, '39 and '40, all the Premiums for the best work in the field, were awarded to competitors using Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Plows; and although their Plow failed to receive the award of the Mass. Society's premium at the trial at Worcester, in the Autumn of 1840, they nevertheless, had the higher satisfaction of seeing all the (nine) premiums for the best work in the field, carried off by nine different plowmen, who performed their work with nine different Ploughs, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, running side by side, competing for the premium of the same Plow to which was awarded the Mass. Society's premium; and it is here worthy of remark, that the said nine premiums were awarded by two full committees (of seven each) of the most intelligent and practical farmers, (whose occupation best qualifies them to judge correctly in such matters) and who were selected from all different parts of the county, and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricultural Society.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason have at considerable expense imported from Scotland, one of the only genuine plow of the kind in the U. States, and the only kind approved in England or Scotland, from which they are now making the same kind so simplified and modified and at such reduced prices, (preserving the principle entire,) as renders them adapted to the use of our own Country, and they are strongly recommended by scientific Agriculturists.

Cultivators, then sizers—Harrowes, various kinds—Churns, most approved—Grain Cradles, New York patterns—Seed Sowers—Corn Planters—Corn Shellers, several kinds—Hoes, a large variety—Shovels, from the best manufacturers—Spades, large and toy—Transplanting Tools—Ladies' Weeding do—Saws, of various kinds—Straw Cutters—Field Rakes—Grass Cutters—Yankee Broom Cuts—Scythes—French pitch—Garden Rakes and Lanes—Picks and Mattocks—Tree and Floor Scrapers—Riddles and Sieves—Bark Mills—Sugar Mills—Winnowing Mills—Hay and Manure Forks—Saw Horses—Garden Rakes—Hay Knives—Axes and Hatchets—Patent Axe Handles—Curry Combs—Yankee Broom Cuts—Scythes—Rifles, Darby's patent—Scythes—Ox Yokes and Bows—Ox Balls—Bash and Bill Hooks—Dirt Scrapers—Ball Rings—Revolving Horse Rakes—Hand Rakes—Anti-Friction Rollers—Ship Scrapers—Grindstones, and rollers—Do Cranks—Pent Knives and Spades—Chains, of all kinds—Iron Bars—Chain Drills—Wheel Barrows—Transplanters—Budding Knives—Pruning Knives—Hovey's Straw Cutter.

New crop of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS direct from the growers.

Plows for sale at the principle Towns and Villages in Maine.

Boston, April 9, 1842. 6m15

Green's Celebrated Straw and

Hay Cutter.

OPERATING on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most of the advantages are—

1st. The strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to cut with ease two bushels a minute, which is as fast as has been claimed by any other machine.

2d. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, do not require sharpening so often as those of any other Straw Cutter.

3d. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together strongly. It is therefore not so liable to get out of order as the complicated machines in general use.

This Machine is in extensive use and highly approved of. It is warranted to give the best satisfaction to those who use it.

Also, Boynton's Straw Cutter. This machine when in operation by Horse or Steam power, will cut from three to six bushels per minute. Price \$20.00. For sale by N. P. H. WILLS, No. 45, North Market Street, Boston.

Boston Jan. 23, 1841. 2m14

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees and Standing Committees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society are hereby notified to meet at the Office of S. P. JENSON, in Winthrop, on FRIDAY the 22d day of April inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of comparing and revising their lists of premiums, and appointing Adjudging Committees for the ensuing Show and Fair.

The Trustees have apportioned to the Committee on Stock eighty dollars and ten volumes of the Monthly Maine Farmer; to the Committee on Crops eighty dollars and ten volumes of the Farmer, and to the Committee on Manufactures seventy-five dollars and ten



POETRY.

WE SHOULD LOVE GOD.

We should love God. Behold the earth
Is clad in garment green,
And flowers spring up where'er he breathes,
And glow in various sheen:
He paints the lily's opening flower,
And gives the rose its glow,
He smiles upon earth's verdant bowers
And makes their beauties show.

We should love God. The stormy main
Lifts up its solemn roar;
Makes mighty music to his name,
Against the rock bound shore;
He breathes upon its stormy face,
The wind is hushed and still;
And smoothly its dark waters glide
Obedient to his will.

We should love God. Behold the stars
Those burning worlds above,
Themselves his hand held out to us.
As emblems of his love.
We look upon the glowing page
And read his kindness there,
And as we read they shadow forth
A home beyond their sphere.

We should love God. Behold the cross
Upon the bloody steep,
See there the love that saves our souls
From darkness drear and deep;
The victim bleeds that life and joy
On this sad earth may grow;
That love and happiness and heaven,
To our poor hearts may flow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

DE SEVILLE;

The Only Test of True Love.

By STEPHEN SIMPSON, ESQ.

CHAPTER I.

The Perseverance of Rejected Love.
'No more—no more—oh! never, more on me
The freshness of the heart can fall like dew,
Which out of all the lovely things we see
Extracts emotions beautiful and new;
Hived in our bosoms like the bee's the bee:
'Think! thou the honey with those objects grew:
Alas! 'twas not in them, but in thy power,
To double even the sweetness of a flower.'

In a sumptuous and splendid saloon at Paris, draped with the most costly damask, and furnished in a style of brilliancy to correspond to its dimensions, sat two beautiful women the younger more lovely, and displaying the matured charms of two-and-twenty—the other, rather more faded by the wear of life, did not seem to be more than thirty, but in reality, numbered some what more, than forty years.

'So the Count still pursues you, Caroline, as if you had never given him a repulse. His conduct is, indeed, very extraordinary; and if he were not rich, I should suspect him of a design on your fortune—little short of highway robbery.' These words were addressed by the elder to the younger lady, who smiled at her a significant nod of the head.

'I was almost tempted to say, he is a perfect fool,' replied Caroline, 'but that he is not; but then I should allude only to his conduct, in attaching himself to us, after all that has taken place, —a pointed and positive rejection of his addresses. It is true, he does make himself agreeable by his varied and intellectual conversation—but why he should follow, is unaccountable. At Rome, I rejected him, and expected to see him no more; but we had scarcely reached Florence, when he also arrived; and thus it has been all our wanderings, through Naples, Venice, and the Lord knows where. Well he must break down at last. I only wish he was an American—what a chase I would give him over our boundless continent, from the lakes to the rocky mountains.'

'Well, my dear, but I do not see why he should not even go over to the New World after you, even though he is not an American. Suppose a case of desperate love, and that he cherishes the hope of at last subduing you, what should prevent him, though not an American, from following you across the Atlantic? I can see nothing in that—it is a mere distinction without a difference.'

'You may be right—but I cannot imagine that state of infuriated feeling, which would induce a person to cross the Atlantic, with no other object.'

'Ah! that is because you have never loved,' replied Mrs. St. John, with a sigh. 'When you come to feel a passion, of which you cannot now imagine the existence, you will know, that no seas, or mountains, will seem broad, or high, in the pursuit of your affection. You remember those lines of the poet, which are such favorites with me?—

'Man's love, is of man's life a thing, a part,
'Tis woman's whole existence; man may range
The court, camp, church, the vessel, and the mart;
Sword, gown, gain, glory, offer in exchange,
Pride, fame, ambition to fill up his heart.
And few there are whom these cannot estrange.
Men have all these resources—*we but one.*
To love again, and be again undone.'

'But you know, 'tis the sentiment I admire, not the literal allusion to the slanderous solism.'

'Oh! of course, I comprehend. But if the sentiment be so true, why I hope I may never feel the passion, which, thank Heaven, I have thus far escaped,' replied Caroline.

'I must confess you have gone through a wonderful deal of temptation, with perfect success. At Madrid, you had three successive offers—at Lisbon, two—at Rome, one—at Florence, two—at Naples, four—and let me see—here is Paris, so many that I cannot count them.'

'Now, dear Aunt, don't turn me into ridicule. But I won't put—go on. Pray, what

an I do to? I am a total stranger to this very extraordinary power, you call love—and how can I help it? I really have no idea of what men mean by such nonsense. No! I must be my own mistress. As the song says—

'Liberty for me—I'll be ever free.'

'Ah! poor Caroline! We all sing that at a certain time of life; and all live to find ourselves enslaved,' said her Aunt.

A servant here announced, 'Count De Seville.'

'Oh! show him up,' said Mrs. St. John. 'Now, Aunt, I will break to this Countship our intended departure for home, as soon as Frederick arrives from London.'

'Well, mark my words, if he does not break to you his design of visiting the New World. But I hear his step.'

The Count De Seville, the most polished man of the age, made easy and graceful, but very quiet salutations to the ladies. The eye of the impartial observer, placed him at the age of thirty, but he was in reality, at least forty. In person, he was tall and well made; with an oval, olive countenance, in which intelligence and beauty were set off by a black eye, whose penetrating glances gave a wonderful expression to his fine face. To look upon his exterior, it would have been difficult to assign a reason, why his devotion to a lovely woman did not inspire love. Perhaps, there was some unseen quality, not so auspicious to the fine passion. Perhaps his very excess of love defeated itself. Perhaps—but why conjecture? Caroline did not love him—and could not love him—and that was enough. De Seville knew he was a rejected lover; but he disdained to acknowledge his defeat, by any change of feeling or conduct. It was possible the proud beauty might relent. It was possible, that time and perseverance, which do so much in all things, might yet subdue her to his passion.

'You go to the Opera to-night, of course,' said De Seville, with a smile. 'Your favorite will warble some of her most enchanting airs. Has your brother Frederick returned?'

'Not yet. No, count, not to night. I am expecting some English friends, just arrived from London, to spend the evening. And, indeed, if not thus engaged, we should have other matters to engross our time, which is now so short,' replied Caroline. 'I expect brother Frederick to-morrow.'

'How! Is it possible, you again mean to travel?' asked the Count.

'Why, you know we must cross the Ocean, to go home. In a week, we sail for New York—the grand city of the New World,' said Caroline; 'and only wait for Frederick's return.'

'The New World! Yes; that is true; there is a broad Ocean to cross. I have often thought of making a visit to your vast and beautiful country, and shall now be tempted to do so. I long to behold your cataract of Niagara; your expansive lakes; your mighty rivers; and your stupendous mountains. I really think I shall go, now that you remind me of it, if Frederick will let me.'

The Aunt aimed a significant glance at Caroline, who smiled an amiable recognition of the signal.

'Well, Count,' observed Mrs. St. John, 'you once great taste in designing to behold our rude people, and still ruder country. But you will be sadly disappointed, Count. We have no regular Opera; and very few exquisite concerts—no refinement; and but little luxury. Yet, as a philosopher, and a naturalist, you cannot fail to be gratified; and that very highly, too.'

'But, you forget one great attraction, quite enough in itself, to compensate for the absence of all the rest,' replied the Count.

'I am not very precise, Count, you know, I may have omitted a hundred—but I am not at present conscious of what it can be,' said Mrs. St. John.

'Your beautiful and accomplished ladies,' answered the Count. 'whose fame has been wafted by the Muses, of the Old World; and whose perfections have personally illuminated its opaque recesses.'

'Now, Count, I must chide you. This is gross flattery, unworthy of your taste. But you must excuse us; we must prepare to receive our friends. If you should travel to our poor country, you know where to find us. Adieu.'

'An revoir, Mesdames,' said the Count, and bowing, retired. The ladies repaired to their boudoir.

The next day, Frederick arrived from London.

CHAPTER II.

Hairship—Prodigality—Material Indulgence.

'Rank abundance breeds
In gross and pamper'd cities, sloth and lust.'

A drawing room, not inferior in splendour to that described briefly in our first chapter in the city of Paris, we must now introduce to our readers in the city of New York, where seated at a breakfast table, embellished with a sparkling service of massive silver, sat a widow lady, and her son of about nineteen, both attired in deep mourning.

'I don't see why I should go through the labor and drudgery of a profession, mother,' said Horatio Manvers, 'if father has left us a fortune large enough to live without it, especially that of physic, in which it is so difficult, you yourself admit, to make money.'

'It is the last wish of your father, my dear, expressed solemnly in his will, and how can we possibly refuse to comply with it?' said his mother.

'Very easily, I should think, if it does not please me. Why should I follow the injunctions of one who was ignorant of my inclinations for the last three years? I never saw my father but three days before his death, and then he was so low he did not converse with me.'

'Well, my dear, I leave it entirely to you and his executor, Mr. Seymour. But I should think you would be more happy with something to fix your mind on. A young man without some kind of business, is very apt to get into mischief, or become too much addicted to dissipation.'

'Oh, if Mr. Seymour's consent is the only thing wanting, I'll soon arrange it with him,' said Horatio.

'Well, my love, see him, and whatever you agree upon, I shall be satisfied,' replied his fond and indulgent mother.

Horatio immediately after completing his toilet, drove down in his vehicle to Mr. Seymour's whom he found at home, and who had, as executor, the management of an estate of about one hundred thousand dollars, which

the good-natured world had magnified into three times that sum.

'I say, Seymour,' cried Horatio, 'this business of studying physic is a great bore. Mother says she don't think it necessary, and I have no idea of it. What do you say? Give up the idea of it, will you?'

'Well, if she says so, and you are averse to it, of course I shall not press it. I must confess I see no absolute necessity for it. It lies with you two.'

'Of course, I knew you would not press it. Well, adieu.'

'Good-bye. Give my compliments to your mother.'

Horatio drove to a fashionable tavern, where, having spent a few hours at the billiard table, he joined some other fashionable young men in other fashionable amusements—winding up the day with the theatres a concert, and a ball!

He was late the next morning in making his appearance at breakfast; but Mrs. Manvers had made a resolution never to breakfast without him, if possible, she waited very patiently, and was at length joined by him.

'You don't look well my love! How did you rest? You must be more careful of your health, my dear Horatio.'

'Oh, it's nothing. I was never better. Well I soon settled that matter with Seymour. He advises me not to study medicine, so I shall think no more of it.'

'Well, my dear, as you please. But I have news for you. I have just received letters from Cousin Lucy St. John, at Paris. She is coming home by the first packet; so that we may look for her every day. Her niece, Caroline, is a most lovely creature, and has become extremely accomplished during her travels in Europe. Her Aunt is in a perfect ecstasy of admiration of her, and only wonders how she contrives to be insensible to the universal homage paid to her beauty. It seems she has rejected, oh! innumerable offers of marriage. But that is not so surprising as she has a very splendid fortune.'

'A rare girl, by Jove! I should like to see her, said Horatio.'

'Well, I trust you will enjoy that happiness before many days. Her brother Frederick, too, is a charming man.'

'So, so. She no doubt being so accomplished, will bring us the last new step from Paris; the last new song from the opera; and the last graceful attitude at the harp. Bravo! And being a sort of a cousin, mother, we must make a lion of her.'

'Don't be uneasy on that score, my dear; she will be sure to do that herself. Caroline St. John will never be any where without being the point of attraction.'

'Indeed! So very distinguished! Upon my word, you have excited my curiosity. And the brother, too, so exquisite.'

The curiosity of Horatio, however, was but momentary. Released from the presence of his mother, he again rushed into all the fashionable pleasures and dissipations of the city; nor paused in his career, till midnight warned him of the consequences and feelings of the horrible 'next morning.' The events of the day, however, were comparatively nothing; but then he was contracting 'habits,' which might adhere to him like a curse, through life, to embitter every hour, and lead him gradually into ruin. Horatio was handsome—and not discreet.

Without being aware of the fact—for when did impetuous youth calculate consequences?—Horatio was living on a scale rather in keeping with his supposed, than his real fortune, and which, if persisted in, must, before the lapse of many years, exhaust his resources. Of this his mother, fond, indulgent and heedless, was equally as regardless as himself; for her own establishment was rather out of all reasonable proportion to her income, trenching as it did upon the capital of her estate. But she had been accustomed to style and fashion during the life-time of her husband, and could not now consent to reduce it, when she was reputed rich, and felt herself to be independent, in the first delights of

A widow's freedom from a husband's will.

A few weeks after the conversation detailed in the commencement of this chapter, Mrs. St. John and her beautiful niece Caroline, accompanied by her brother Frederick, arrived at New York, after an absence of three years. The Count De Seville came passenger in the same vessel, but with great tact, and as much taste, dropped his title and was announced, among the passengers, simply as 'Monsieur De Seville.'

Mrs. St. John had secured spacious apartments at the Astor House, while her own mansion was being finished. Thither they immediately repaired and were soon besieged by a host of kind and inquiring friends, among whom was Mrs. Manvers, attended by Horatio, whose tall, graceful person, was well set off by a bright countenance of the true Grecian mould, with a blue eye, whose dark flashes bespoke depth of passions as dangerous to himself as to the sex whose admiration his manly beauty universally excited.

'Caroline,' said his mother, presenting him, 'I must make you acquainted with my madcap of a son, Horatio, who has heard much of your travels, and is very curious to learn some of your adventures from your own lips.'

The lady smiled graciously as she extended her hand to him; but a slight flush suffused her beautiful cheeks, while an imperceptible swell of her fine bust, seemed to stifle a rising sigh. Again she smiled, but remained silent; while Horatio, as if infected by the singular humor which had thus suddenly come over her, also remained dumb. Mrs. Manvers was struck with astonishment, and would have attributed to the mutual confusion, but for the self-possession of Mrs. St. John who engaged her in earnest conversation in reference to the fashionable changes that had occurred during her absence in Europe; which afforded Caroline-time to recover herself, and rally her self-possession to her support—by which time, who should enter but De Seville, who bowing to Caroline, cast a fiery glance at Horatio, and passed on to join the Aunt, by whom he was presented to Frederick St. John, Mrs. Manvers and her son to whom he bowed with a cold disdain, which he vainly endeavored to conceal, by the polished blandishment of his polite manner. But we must leave our excellent company, here assembled, to go back a little in the history of one of its chief personage, who had thus far chased the phantom of his own passions under the delusion that pure, love was the magnet that led him on.

CHAPTER III.

The Machinations of Jealous Revenge.

'Love, looks not with the eyes, but with the mind.
And therefore is wing'd Cupid painted blind.'

(SHAKESPEARE.)

The Count de Seville was the only son of a Portuguese nobleman, who had been successful in gaining the love of an English beauty, who had accompanied her father to Lisbon, for the improvement of his health; and whom he afterwards married to escape the vengeance which he beheld impending over him. Rich, talented, and endowed with uncommon personal attractions, De Seville soon exhausted the pleasures of his native city; and being the idol of his mother, whom he strongly resembled, he had only his own caprice to consult, in selecting his place of residence, or means of felicity. Satiated with the gaieties of Lisbon, he made his first appearance in foreign lands among his maternal relatives in English society, and having wearied himself of the pleasures of Lisbon, without finding his heart touched by any of its beauty, he made the tour of the Continent, and at Rome, for the first time, in his existence, became deeply enamoured of our American beauty Caroline St. John.

De Seville was a passionate and sensitive being but his temperamental partook of so mixed a character, between the national traits of England and Portugal, as often to perplex his friends in their attempt to appreciate him. He was mild and amiable, yet often violent, and sometimes vindictive, under the plausible exterior of affection and attachment. Pride and docility, deference, alike characterized him, as one, who, if not wholly loved, might be feared; and even when wholly loved, dangerous.

The moment he beheld, Caroline St. John, was one of total rapture. His pride became humility, his listlessness, of life was turned into delirium of bliss. He loved, he worshipped—he bowed before the Judge and implored the blessing! He was mildly timidly rejected. He doubted his senses. He understood that he was rejected; yet so mild and sweet was the manner of it, that, he doubted its reality; and so intense his bliss, even while suffering the rejection, that he wished it repeated. He could have lived forever in hearing a voice so musical so soul-penetrating, exclaim—'I regret that I cannot reciprocate your ardent attachment, but I can never cease to esteem you as a friend, as a brother.'

'Esteem, and not love me!' exclaimed De Seville. 'Then will I not despair. There is hope in those honeyed words.' And on this hope he continued to hover about her, blessed to behold, her radiant countenance; and melted to rapture at every sound of her sweet voice. An intimate acquaintance, which he studiously cultivated with her brother Frederick, afforded him a pretext for still continuing to travel in the same route, to behold her captivating image, and to feel his whole soul melt under the magical music of the silver cadence of her voice.

Frederick St. John entertained a high opinion of De Seville; and when the latter proposed at Paris to join him in his voyage to New York, he embraced his proposition, without being aware, that De Seville was only inflamed by, beauty not subdued by pure love; and that his want of benevolence, and a lurking malignity proved him a dangerous companion, so that he embraced his offer with all the ardor of young and enthusiastic friendship. Little did he suspect—still less could he know the nature of the wilful serpent, whose deadly folds he was winding around his bosom.

Not long did it take De Seville to become familiar with all the depths and shallows of the heart of Horatio Manvers. Why, he could not precisely tell, but De Seville, from the moment he beheld Horatio felt a pang of jealousy shoot its icy venom through his soul. He did not inquire its origin; he could not consult his reason, why, he was jealous. He felt it. From that he resolved upon the ruin of Horatio. In his sensual face, and voluptuous figure he saw enough to assure him that he could accomplish the ruin of Horatio. He sounded his intellect, and found it barren. He tested his judgement and penetration, and discovered them to be deficient and dull.—He tempted his passions, and he ascertained them to be violent impetuous and irresistible. De Seville had never loved purely!

'It will do—it will do,' said De Seville. 'If she loves him, or he loves her, the work is easily done. He is a mere magazine of combustible passions, ready for the touch of the torch, and all will end in an overwhelming explosion. I have found him already a gamester, debauchee; a sensualist and a fool; and De Seville ground his teeth with jealous rage, as he paced his apartment, revolving in his mind, how to cull and arrange the flowers of pleasure, beneath which he was to conceal the serpent, whose stings was death, to the intoxicated votary, who should be tempted to repose on their velvet couch, or hold dalliance with their poisoned perfumes. Such feelings were never born of true love.

Short was the time necessary to arrange the splendid mansion of Mrs. St. John for her reception. In a few weeks it was ready; and her rich solon sparkled with the brilliancy of fashion, beauty and pleasure.

Horatio in this interval had not been an idle suitor. From the moment he beheld Caroline, his heart was ensnared, and all his faculties wrapt in an ecstasy of real devotion. For a season the insipid and paltry pleasures of the town palled on his senses and he turned from them with loathing and disgust to worship at a shrine, where every god had seemed to scatter perfection, as a consecrated offering to virtue, innocence and beauty.

'It is strange! it is wonderful strange,' whispered Caroline to herself, 'that I should feel so deep an interest in Mr. Manvers—why is it?—Alas! alas! I am sadly out of sorts lately. I want, I know not what, but nothing pleases me as it used to do, and I am never happy but with him. How awkward, how silly, how ridiculous I must appear to every one. And then, that prying De Seville, how he watches all my actions, with his deep penetrating black eyes. Can it be possible I am in love? No—no—that would be too ridiculous! And yet why do I thus sigh and fret when Manvers is not near? Let me see, I will buy a new—no, I have tried that already. Suppose I consult Aunt Jane? No she will only laugh at me. Yet why should I be thus wretched when he is not near, and so happy when he is present? What would I not give if I could only treat him as I do De Seville, laugh in his face, and be most happy when he has left me? Alas! I know not what to do.'

'Why, Carry, my dear,' cried a voice behind her, 'are you rehearsing a part for the stage?—when do you make your first appearance? But I have come to talk to you. What is the matter with you, my dear? You are so strange, so absent, so agitated. Come, tell me, what is it?'

'Who, I, Aunt? You do not mean me, surely.'

'Yes, my dear, you. And I have come to tell you that Mr. Manvers has been waiting for you this half hour.'

'How provoking,' replied Caroline, 'that nobody would announce him to me.'

'Carry, shall I tell you a secret?'

'Do! be quick!—what is it?'

'You are in love at last! Don't you remember your favorite ditty?'

'Liberty for me—I'll be ever free—
No man's slave I'll be—'

But, my dear, pray don't blush so dreadfully, for I would not have Manvers to see you in this plight—not for a hundred Swiss girls songs.' Saying which, with a gentle laugh, she suffered Caroline to leave her.

(Remainder next week.)

Important Work.

Now In Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of
ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES.
By ANDREW UKE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
Illustrated with 1,241 Engravings!

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind, ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes, of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are so commonly governed by blind prejudice and vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalers, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of leisure to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the General reader, intent, chiefly, on intellectual cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter, to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture, are given from the best, and usually from Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in very elegant type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty one semi monthly numbers, (in covers) at 25 cents each, on delivery.

To every person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable Agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinary favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

*To every editor who gives this advertisement entire twelve insertions, we will forward to order, one copy of the whole work provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watsonian, New York.

To the Honorable W. Emmons, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.
THE Petition and Representation of Isaac Wadsworth, Guardian of William R. Houghton, minor, child of Josiah Houghton late of Turner in the County of Oxford, deceased, respectfully sheweth that said minor is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Winthrop in the County of Kennebec and described as follows:—being one undivided third part of the home land situated in said Winthrop upon which the widow of said deceased now lives subject to the widow's right of dower, also one undivided fourth part of a certain wood lot in said Winthrop, being the same purchased of John Richards, said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minor and that it will be for the interest of said minor, that the same should be sold and the proceeds secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.
ISAAC WADSWORTH.

County of Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the last Monday of March 1842.
On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with the order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of April next, at the Court of Probate then to be held in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.
W. EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: FRANCIS DAVIS, Register.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest: FRANCIS DAVIS, Register. 3w13

To the Honorable W. Emmons, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of Francis Fuller Administrator of the Estate of Greenleaf French late of Winthrop in the County of Kennebec, deceased, respectfully sheweth, that the personal estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of two hundred and forty two dollars, and that sale of part only of said estate will injure the residue thereof. That the said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law to sell and pass deeds to convey all of the real estate of said deceased including the reversion of the widow's dower. All which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS FULLER.
County of Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the last Monday of March 1842.
On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with the order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of April next, at the Court of Probate then to be held in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.
W. EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: F. DAVIS, Register.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest: F. DAVIS, Register. 3w13

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of March, A. D. 1842.

ISAAC WING, Administrator of the Estate of J. D. WING, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. W. EMMONS, Judge.
A true copy Attest, FRANCIS DAVIS, Register.

Improved Stock for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale improved English Stock which he believes to be superior to any other stock offered for sale in the State comprising Cows, Horses, Bulls and Bull Calves.

Swine—Full Bloods of the Berkshire—crosses of the Berkshire, Bedford and Mackey, males and females, old and young. And as he has no more to offer, orders being faithfully executed, at prices corresponding to age and quality. Also for sale three full blood Berkshire Boars, fit for service.

Those persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to call and examine.
J. W. HAINES.
Hallowell, 4th month 2, 1842. 3w14

Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC ss., March 26th 1842., taken on execution and will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the seventh day of May next at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the public House in Winthrop kept by Deborah Morrill and called the Washington House, all the right title and interest which Nathaniel P. Ames now has or lawfully claims in the service of the original writ to a